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# Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



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BARLEY and OATS (Page 320)

COTTON (Stocks) (Page 341)

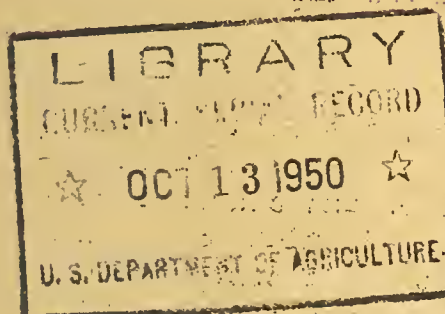
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FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

OCTOBER 9, 1950



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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L A T E   N E W S

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Canadian cattle numbers on June 1, 1950 were estimated at 8,992,000 head, a decrease of 1 percent from the preceding year, according to a preliminary report. The number of milk cows this year, however, were only 11,000 head below June 1, 1949. Sheep numbers were reported at 2,015,000, a decline of 50,000 from a year earlier. The number of horses showed the largest drop, totaling 1,683,000 head in June, 1950 compared with 1,796,000 in June 1949. (For hog numbers, see "Late News" item in Foreign Crops and Markets, September 18, 1950, page 241. The item's estimate of sows farrowing in the fall of 1949 has been revised upward to 525,000 head from 509,000.)

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The British Ministry of Food recently announced that, beginning October 8, 1950 the bacon ration would be reduced from 5 ounces to 4 ounces per week. The fresh meat ration, as of September 17, 1950, was increased from 1s. 6d. (21.0 cents) to 1s. 7d. (22.2 cents) per person per week. Seasonal variations in imported bacon and home-killed meat supplies influenced the change in the rations.

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India has exempted from import licensing requirements imports of powdered milk intended for infant feeding and containing not less than 18 percent butterfat. The exemption includes imports from all countries except the Union of South Africa.

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(Continued on Page 361)

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**FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS**

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## WORLD BARLEY AND OATS HARVEST LARGER

World production of barley and oats in 1950 is expected to total about 126 million short tons, according to information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Estimates of 2,450 million bushels of barley and 4,220 million of oats include preliminary forecasts of production in the Southern Hemisphere, where the growing crops are in an early stage of development. The current estimate for combined production would be about 5 percent larger than in 1949, and about the same as the prewar (1935-39) average. The increase over the 1949 harvest is attributed to some increase in both acreage and yields. Compared with the prewar period, total acreage is smaller but above-average yields maintained production. Generally higher yields are attributed to unusually favorable weather and to improved cultivation practices in some areas.

The cut in acreage from the prewar period occurred in oats, estimated to be about 8 percent less than the 1935-39 average. Substantial declines in Europe and the Soviet Union were only partially offset by increased acreage in North America. A nominal increase is indicated in the barley acreage largely because increased acreage in North America and Asia balanced an indicated cut in the Soviet Union's barley acreage. The acreage in Continental Europe is estimated about the same as the prewar average.

Barley and Oats: Estimated world production  
by continents, 1950 with comparisons

Continent	Average 1935-39	1948	1949	1950 <sup>1/</sup>	1950 as percent of average	1950 as percent of 1949
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Percent	Percent
<b>BARLEY</b>						
North America	331	478	365	484	146.2	132.6
Europe.....	666	628	680	695	104.4	102.2
U.S.S.R.....	425	315	310	325	76.5	104.8
Asia.....	763	760	690	750	98.3	108.7
Africa.....	121	135	150	126	103.3	83.3
South America	38	45	44	46	121.1	104.5
Oceania.....	13	21	22	22	169.2	100.0
Total	2,357	2,380	2,260	2,450	103.9	108.4
<b>OATS</b>						
North America	1,384	1,854	1,644	1,900	137.3	115.6
Europe.....	1,608	1,355	1,405	1,370	85.2	97.5
U.S.S.R.....	1,165	780	775	750	64.4	96.8
Asia.....	96	96	82	97	101.0	118.3
Africa.....	22	22	25	24	109.1	96.0
South America	62	58	54	47	75.8	87.0
Oceania.....	27	34	35	32	118.5	91.4
Total	4,364	4,200	4,020	4,220	96.7	105.0

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary estimates.





ASIA																
Iran.....	1,545:	1,567:	1,700:	1,762:	1,829:6/	23.1	21.5	23.0	17.0	20.1	6/	35,728:	33,735:	39,040:	30,000:	36,740
Iraq.....	1,932:	2,620:	1,544:	1,853:	2,471:5/	11.6	10.3	17.0	18.9	14.2	23,635:	27,103:	26,180:	35,000:	35,000:	35,000
Lebanon.....	g/	88:	54:	50:	44:	g/	14.0	22.6	20.8	20.9	g/	1,234:	1,234:	1,222:	1,040:	920
Palestine.....	571:	416:	-	-	-	5.7	8.6	-	-	-	3,238:	3,579:	-	-	-	-
Syria.....	793:	651:	844:	-	-	19.4	17.8	13.0	-	-	15,386:	11,589:	11,000:	10,000:	11,000	11,000
Turkey.....	4,592:	4,822:	4,468:	3,700:	4,722:	20.9	17.6	20.1	14.9	22.8	96,129:	85,017:	90,000:	55,900:	107,600	107,600
China.....	16,000:	14,200:	15,505:	15,200:	-	21.7	21.7	22.0	20.1	-	6/347,000:	308,200:	341,173:	305,000:	-	-
Manchuria.....	353:	237:	-	-	-	18.3	22.4	-	-	-	6,462:	5,300:	-	-	-	-
Indian Union 9/.....	5,793:	5,918:	7,509:	7,688:	7,841:9/	15.6	15.3	16.2	13.8	14.0	90,253:	90,552:	121,520:	105,750:	107,000	107,000
Pakistan 2/.....	486:	546:	478:	611:	563:5/	14.5	13.9	13.1	13.7	12.8	7,047:	7,588:	6,253:	8,350:	7,200	7,200
Japan.....	1,888:	2,097:	2,169:	2,466:	2,515:	34.6	31.1	29.5	33.3	32.5	65,402:	65,285:	64,072:	82,150:	81,630	81,630
Korea.....	2,674:	2,620:	-	-	-	19.5	20.6	-	-	-	52,096:	54,000:	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/.....	37,860:	37,080:	38,190:	37,890:	39,620:	-	-	-	-	-	763,000:	715,000:	760,000:	690,000:	750,000	750,000
AFRICA																
Algeria.....	3,051:	2,714:	2,500:	2,734:	2,664:	10.9	8.8	16.4	16.5	14.3	33,132:	23,836:	41,000:	45,000:	38,000	38,000
Egypt.....	276:	331:	240:	185:	130:	38.8	35.2	33.8	36.2	34.6	10,697:	11,662:	8,100:	6,700:	4,500	4,500
French Morocco.....	4,448:	5,130:	3,890:	4,525:	4,950:	12.0	9.8	16.9	13.9	11.1	53,279:	50,189:	65,700:	62,800:	55,000	55,000
Tunisia.....	1,182:	1,180:	1,329:	1,530:	934:	7.7	4.8	3.5	11.7	11.8	9,048:	5,695:	4,593:	17,866:	11,020	11,020
Union of South Africa.....	86:	129:	80:	-	-	18.4	15.1	17.7	-	-	1,575:	1,946:	1,412:	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/.....	10,310:	10,760:	9,290:	10,480:	10,170:	-	-	-	-	-	121,000:	107,000:	135,000:	150,000:	126,000	126,000
SOUTH AMERICA																
Argentina.....	1,286:	1,090:	1,700:	1,500:	1,700:	17.6	22.8	16.5	18.3	-	22,586:	24,805:	28,000:	27,500:	-	-
Chile.....	184:	122:	136:	112:	-	27.4	28.3	31.7	32.8	-	5,041:	3,453:	4,307:	3,679:	-	-
Uruguay.....	44:	54:	78:	80:	-	14.8	12.8	15.3	12.5	-	649:	693:	1,194:	1,000:	-	-
Estimated total 5/.....	2,110:	1,910:	2,680:	2,460:	2,650:	-	-	-	-	-	38,000:	39,000:	45,000:	44,000:	46,000	46,000
OCEANIA																
Australia.....	648:	610:	1,012:	1,000:	1,050:	18.0	15.7	18.3	20.0	-	11,651:	9,590:	18,526:	20,000:	-	-
New Zealand.....	24:	32:	59:	60:	-	39.7	36.7	39.8	41.7	-	952:	1,175:	2,350:	2,500:	-	-
Total.....	672:	642:	1,071:	1,060:	1,110:	-	-	-	-	-	12,603:	10,765:	20,876:	22,500:	22,300	22,300
Estimated world total 5/.....	116,280:	115,000:	113,810:	112,500:	116,770:	-	-	-	-	-	12,357,000:	12,325,000:	13,000,000:	12,260,000:	12,450,000	12,450,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1950 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin later in 1950 and end early in 1951. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere countries, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production, are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Average of less than 5 years. 7/ Figure for 1935 only. 8/ Estimates for Syria and Lebanon not shown separately during this period. 9/ Estimates for reporting areas only. Allowances for non-reporting areas, not shown, are included in estimated totals for Asia.

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<b>ASIA</b>														
Syria.....	24:	21:	690:	560:	765:	27.6:	27.4:	30.4:	21.4:	29.2:	9/	662:	575:	21,000:
Turkey.....	636:	871:	2,309:	2,322:	-:	26.6:	21.6:	23.7:	21.5:	-:	7/	60,000:	18,779:	12,000:
China.....	2,600:	-:	195:	188:	210:	23.1:	-:	31.8:	31.9:	36.1:	7/	11,481:	9,836:	54,802:
Japan.....	310:	324:	-:	-:	-:	37.0:	30.4:	-:	-:	-:	7/	2,718:	-:	6,200:
Korea.....	242:	-:	-:	-:	-:	11.2:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	5,994:
Estimated total 6/.....	4,010:	4,650:	3,940:	3,860:	4,080:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	96,000:	104,000:	96,000:
<b>AFRICA</b>														
Algeria.....	465:	544:	412:	452:	457:	23.4:	19.2:	25.5:	25.2:	21.6:	-:	10,859:	10,470:	10,500:
French Morocco.....	104:	91:	107:	114:	119:	26.5:	25.7:	33.6:	29.1:	25.7:	-:	2,751:	2,339:	3,593:
Tunisia.....	84:	79:	60:	74:	74:	19.9:	17.6:	9.2:	23.3:	27.9:	-:	1,674:	1,390:	550:
Union of South Africa.....	544:	-:	600:	-:	-:	13.3:	-:	11.2:	-:	-:	-:	6,966:	7,238:	6,722:
Estimated total 6/.....	1,210:	1,440:	1,200:	1,360:	1,320:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	22,000:	22,000:	22,000:
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>														
Argentina.....	1,974:	1,855:	1,700:	1,650:	1,400:	25.4:	26.7:	28.2:	27.3:	-:	-:	50,182:	49,507:	48,000:
Chile.....	279:	218:	230:	225:	220:	27.5:	27.1:	25.5:	20.0:	-:	-:	7,670:	5,900:	5,872:
Uruguay.....	213:	224:	180:	258:	-:	14.6:	12.5:	18.8:	16.8:	-:	-:	3,100:	2,790:	3,376:
Estimated total 6/.....	2,490:	2,320:	2,150:	2,170:	1,890:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	62,000:	59,000:	58,000:
<b>OCEANIA</b>														
Australia.....	1,593:	1,626:	1,770:	1,850:	1,750:	14.7:	12.4:	16.7:	17.3:	-:	-:	23,351:	20,179:	29,502:
New Zealand.....	63:	63:	78:	63:	-:	56.2:	61.2:	59.6:	51.6:	-:	-:	1,851:	1,851:	4,648:
Total.....	1,656:	1,689:	1,848:	1,913:	1,815:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	25,850:	24,032:	34,150:
Estimated world total 6/.....	144,020:	140,600:	129,140:	130,390:	132,280:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	4,364,000:	4,305,000:	4,200,000:

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1950 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1950 and end early in 1951. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather condition to date. 5/ Production and yield reported in bushels of 34 pounds. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Average of less than 5 years. 8/ Figure for 1935 only. 9/ Includes estimate for Lebanon, and is, therefore, not strictly comparable with estimate shown for later years.

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The increase in acreage in North America is substantial for both barley and oats. An increase of about 2 million acres over the 1949 figure is reported for each of these grains. The increase over the pre-war level is somewhat greater, amounting to about 3 million acres for barley and 5 million for oats. In addition to increased acreage, per-acre yields were substantially above average as well as larger than in 1949. Sharply increased yield prospects are reported for Canada and moderate increases for the United States.

Yield prospects for United States barley and oats improved during August, and the September estimate shows some increase over the earlier estimate for both grains. Production of oats, now placed at 1,482 million bushels is up about 2 percent from the previous estimate and is 12 percent larger than the 1949 crop. Compared with the 1935-39 average, production is up about 40 percent and acreage up 20 percent. The major part of the oats crop had been harvested by September 1.

The United States barley harvest is now estimated at 298 million bushels, about 5 percent larger than the previous estimate and 25 percent above the 1949 harvest, which was approximately the same as the 1935-39 average. The acreage shows a 14 percent increase over the 1949 acreage and is slightly above the prewar average. The September indicated yield for barley was 26.5 bushels per acre, the largest reported since 1915.

The September estimates for Canada, based on information through August 31, indicate unusually high yields there, though not as large as the August estimates, which were issued before frost damage reduced prospects somewhat. It is pointed out that even the September estimates should be considered in the nature of forecasts this year, since harvests are abnormally late over much of the grain belt, and may be subject to significant revisions in the light of actual harvesting conditions.

The ~~Canadian~~ oats crop, now estimated at 415 million bushels would be 97 million bushels or 30 percent larger than the 1949 outturn and 77 million bushels above the average for 1935-39. The increase over a year ago is widespread but is largest in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Estimates for oats are in bushels of 34 pounds, compared with a bushel weight of 32 pounds for other countries. A smaller percentage change from the earlier estimate is noted in the total for oats than for other grains, since a larger proportion of that crop is grown in eastern Provinces where little frost damage was reported.

Barley production, estimated at 179 million bushels, would be 59 million bushels or about 50 percent larger than in 1949, if present prospects materialize. This would be double the prewar average. Deterioration in quality as well as actual losses of grain followed the low temperatures of late August and early September, and crops in the Prairie Provinces are reported generally of lower than average quality.



In Europe barley production is estimated above average and slightly larger than in 1949. Yields for the continent were above average and acreage very slightly above. The acreage in oats, in contrast, shows a sharp reduction from the prewar level, though it is only slightly smaller than in 1949. Increases over the 1949 barley acreage were general, with the United Kingdom the only country showing a significant reduction. Despite a decline from 2.1 million acres there in 1949 to 1.8 million for the current season, the United Kingdom's acreage is still almost double the prewar level.

The bulk of the increase over last year's barley harvest is reported for Germany, France, Italy and the Netherlands. The increase in Germany was substantial, because of larger acreage and yields somewhat above last year's high level. The increase in France was mainly due to larger acreage, though yields were slightly above the good 1949 per-unit return. Above-average yields in Italy accounted for some increase over last year's harvest. Barley acreage was considerably larger in the Netherlands, more than offsetting a sharp drop from the very high yields of a year ago.

Production of oats in Europe is estimated about 15 percent below the prewar average and slightly below the 1949 harvest, mainly because of reduced acreage. Acreage of oats in France shows the largest single reduction from the prewar level. Acreage reported there is only about 70 percent of the 1935-39 average. Other significant reductions are noted for Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Spain. The reductions far outweigh some increases, the largest being for the United Kingdom.

Production of barley and oats in the Soviet Union is expected to show little change from 1949 estimates, which were considerably below the prewar average. Barley yields are tentatively estimated to be slightly above the 1949 yields, though not up to the 1935-39 average. The below-acreage crop is attributed to somewhat reduced acreage as well as smaller yields. Wet weather during harvest in the principal oats regions is believed to have reduced the yields of oats actually harvested below those of a year ago. Estimated yields are below the 1935-39 average and acreage somewhat below the level of that period.

In Asia production of these grains may be somewhat larger than in 1949 but not much different from the prewar average, assuming no significant change in China. Little information is available on the outcome of harvests in that important producing country. Increases in other countries were general and especially large in Turkey, where above-average crops this season contrast with very small crops last year.

The barley crop in Africa is smaller than in 1949 but is still above average, according to preliminary reports. French North African harvests, which normally account for about 80 percent of the continental

total, were below the unusually high level of a year ago. Each of these three countries, however, reports a larger-than-average production. Above-average yields were reported for Algeria and Tunisia, while the increase in French Morocco was due to increased acreage. The oats crop, which is of minor significance in this area, is also above average.

Crops in South America are in the early stages of development and tentative forecasts are based on available information on acreage changes and growing conditions to date. Barley acreage is reported larger in Argentina, the ranking producer of the area. A decline from last year's oats acreage is forecast for that country.

In Australia, also, it is too early for a good indication of production prospects. A slight increase in barley acreage, but a small reduction in the area seeded to oats is reported.

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This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports from countries referred to.

#### DROP IN PRODUCTION OF SPECIFIED FRUITS <sup>1/</sup>

The estimated total world production of apricots, cherries, peaches and plums and prunes for 1950 is indicated to be 6.2 million tons, nearly 1 million less than in 1949 when 7.1 million were produced. It is about 400,000 tons less than the prewar average of 6.6 million.

Production statistics for areas other than North America and Europe are based on trends, since it is too early to obtain estimates from these areas.

Apricots.— Apricot production, estimated at 544,820 tons, is 12 percent less than the 1949 crop of 620,984 tons and 15 percent below the prewar average of 642,410 tons. In North America, the Canadian crop is almost a complete failure because of a freeze in British Columbia. The European crop, indicated to be 176,420 tons, is 19 percent below the 218,248 tons produced in 1949. France, Spain and Hungary, all large producers, show a decrease in this year's crop. The crop in France was disappointing, both as to quantity and quality. Unfavorable weather reduced the Spanish crop.

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<sup>1/</sup> A more extended statement will soon be obtainable from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.



APRICOTS: Production in specified countries  
averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1946-50

Continent and country	Average		1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 <sup>1/</sup>
	1935-39	1940-44					
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>							
Canada.....	1,255:	2,065:	3,675:	2,900:	3,800:	4,525:	300
Mexico.....	3,580:	4,508:	5,512:	5,500:	5,500:	5,500:	5,500
United States.....	265,170:	205,060:	338,700:	201,500:	246,600:	197,600:	198,100
Total.....	270,005:	211,633:	347,887:	209,900:	255,900:	207,625:	203,900
<b>EUROPE</b>							
Aegean Islands.....	265:	295:	283:	198:	255:	250:	250
Austria.....	3,973:	1,571:	9,755:	6,848:	1,102:	5,000:	5,000
Czechoslovakia.....	7,459:	3,295:	15,817:	12,043:	8,325:	16,438:	16,000
France.....	17,867:	24,792:	24,021:	48,489:	21,780:	39,903:	34,392
Germany:							
Western zone.....	1,390:	960:	860:	1,170:	760:	1,300:	1,500
Eastern zone.....	464:	222:	200:	270:	180:	300:	500
Hungary.....	26,560:	8,791:	24,692:	19,620:	18,841:	51,808:	25,000
Italy.....	28,177:	21,872:	22,402:	15,045:	20,229:	21,671:	23,148
Luxemburg.....	12:	51:	50:	101:	27:	150:	150
Rumania <sup>2/</sup> .....	20,886:	17,325:	16,535:	3,429:	1,100:	4,960:	4,500
Spain.....	59,121:	71,692:	77,666:	40,000:	60,000:	70,000:	60,000
Switzerland.....	1,610:	3,461:	7,937:	3,638:	3,858:	2,315:	2,480
Yugoslavia.....	16,472:	13,790:	12,321:	3,249:	3,980:	4,153:	3,500
Total.....	184,256:	168,117:	212,539:	154,100:	140,437:	218,248:	176,420
<b>ASIA</b>							
Iran.....	85,775:	104,340:	93,695:	55,115:	49,604:	71,650:	50,000
Lebanon.....	<sup>3/</sup>	<sup>3/</sup>	4,960:	5,512:	7,055:	6,063:	7,000
Palestine.....	6,571:	5,868:	7,046:	7,000:	7,000:	7,000:	7,000
Syria..... <sup>4/</sup>	26,440:	23,129:	23,519:	17,697:	26,864:	35,000:	30,000
Turkey <sup>5/</sup> .....	18,088:	18,069:	15,878:	8,418:	9,307:	18,421:	10,000
Total.....	136,874:	151,406:	145,098:	93,742:	99,830:	138,134:	104,000
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>							
Argentina.....	7,000:	10,130:	8,653:	8,807:	8,800:	8,000:	3,000
Chile.....	600:	607:	740:	1,323:	1,433:	1,213:	1,500
Total.....	7,600:	10,637:	9,393:	10,130:	10,233:	9,213:	4,500
<b>AFRICA</b>							
Union of South Africa.....	13,700:	13,100:	15,700:	15,400:	13,000:	13,000:	13,000
Tunisia.....	3,086:	4,519:	6,614:	3,307:	3,086:	6,000:	5,000
Total.....	16,786:	17,619:	22,314:	18,707:	16,086:	19,000:	18,000
<b>OCEANIA</b>							
Australia.....	25,038:	27,101:	27,875:	34,902:	30,296:	27,000:	30,000
New Zealand.....	1,851:	1,539:	1,464:	2,033:	2,709:	1,764:	3,000
Total.....	26,889:	28,640:	29,339:	36,935:	33,005:	28,764:	33,000
World total.....	642,410:	588,052:	766,570:	523,514:	555,491:	620,984:	544,820

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2/</sup> Includes peaches. <sup>3/</sup> Included with Syria. <sup>4/</sup> Includes Lebanon. <sup>5/</sup> Does not include wild apricots.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Estimates of countries having boundary changes have been adjusted to postwar boundaries. Production is from bloom of year shown and includes apricots produced for fresh consumption, drying and processing.



CHERRIES: Production in specified countries,  
averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1946-50

Continent and country	Average		1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 <sup>1/</sup>
	1935-39	1940-44					
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>							
Canada.....	5,250:	6,925:	8,450:	7,475:	9,800:	12,275:	8,100
United States.....	149,094:	168,550:	229,620:	173,140:	214,380:	250,230:	231,410
Total.....	154,344:	175,475:	238,070:	180,615:	224,180:	262,505:	239,510
<b>EUROPE</b>							
Austria.....	17,624:	19,510:	18,957:	53,856:	15,759:	20,000:	20,000
Belgium.....	15,477:	12,107:	20,668:	27,558:	22,046:	27,558:	20,000
Czechoslovakia.....	57,776:	29,677:	58,438:	69,412:	76,663:	92,721:	90,000
Denmark.....	810:	571:	525:	788:	800:	750:	700
France.....	55,784:	43,960:	74,784:	103,109:	64,187:	82,733:	74,956
Germany:							
Western zone.....	95,511:	85,074:	65,300:	83,400:	87,100:	92,700:	101,200
Eastern zone.....	65,887:	53,938:	43,200:	52,800:	59,200:	60,600:	61,000
Hungary.....	10,000:	10,287:	9,000:	12,897:	14,330:	23,369:	15,000
Italy.....	78,131:	80,358:	101,193:	112,604:	86,352:	111,680:	111,773
Luxemburg.....	340:	530:	898:	1,194:	800:	900:	1,000
Netherlands.....	5,040:	8,070:	12,908:	19,844:	23,632:	22,046:	22,046
Norway.....	5,849:	4,197:	5,564:	4,587:	5,083:	2,812:	5,000
Poland.....	59,440:	35,680:	39,000:	49,000:	66,200:	69,300:	65,000
Rumania.....	213,584:	101,001:	28,660:	12,637:	7,716:	13,228:	10,000
Spain.....	32,102:	36,688:	35,353:	40,035:	30,884:	40,785:	33,069
Sweden.....	10,435:	7,320:	4,409:	6,614:	7,716:	8,818:	7,716
Switzerland.....	25,243:	36,801:	44,092:	69,445:	42,990:	62,831:	59,524
United Kingdom.....	12,667:	20,317:	26,768:	30,126:	26,880:	27,328:	25,000
Yugoslavia.....	41,778:	68,052:	58,300:	63,300:	60,000:	65,000:	60,000
Total.....	803,478:	656,138:	648,017:	793,208:	698,118:	825,159:	782,984
<b>ASIA</b>							
Lebanon.....	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>	331:	330:	330:	350:	330
Syria.....	<sup>3/</sup> 146:	<sup>3/</sup> 1,988:	2,199:	2,102:	1,684:	2,094:	2,000
Turkey.....	35,925:	32,164:	40,747:	22,321:	33,596:	45,237:	40,000
Japan.....	5,496:	5,466:	5,700:	5,200:	5,500:	5,500:	5,500
Total.....	41,567:	39,608:	48,977:	29,953:	41,110:	53,181:	47,830
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>							
Argentina.....	3,748:	4,415:	2,039:	1,962:	2,000:	2,000:	2,000
Chile.....	992:	450:	580:	882:	937:	843:	900
Total.....	4,740:	4,865:	2,599:	2,844:	2,937:	2,843:	2,900
<b>OCEANIA</b>							
Australia.....	3,953:	4,906:	3,586:	4,459:	6,252:	4,997:	6,000
New Zealand.....	279:	391:	227:	302:	273:	315:	315
Total.....	4,232:	5,297:	3,813:	4,761:	6,525:	5,312:	6,315
World total.....	1,008,361:	881,383:	941,476:	1,011,381:	972,870:	1,149,000:	1,079,539

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2/</sup> Included with Syria. <sup>3/</sup> Includes Lebanon.

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PEACHES: Production in specified countries,  
averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1946-50

Continent and country	Average		1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1/
	1935-39	1940-44						
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>								
Canada.....	1,023:	1,452:	2,145:	1,681:	1,760:	2,011:	1,160	
Mexico.....	1,410:	1,921:	2,069:	1,982:	2,233:	2,296:	2,300	
United States.....	56,478:	64,173:	86,643:	82,270:	65,352:	74,818:	51,990	
Total.....	58,911:	67,546:	90,857:	85,933:	69,345:	79,125:	55,450	
<b>EUROPE</b>								
Austria.....	140:	89:	162:	60:	43:	100:	100	
Czechoslovakia.....	112:	21:	134:	101:	80:	138:	150	
France.....	2,989:	3,887:	4,688:	5,236:	2,990:	5,948:	5,259	
Germany:								
Western zone.....	798:	430:	551:	519:	326:	886:	800	
Eastern zone.....	212:	61:	79:	74:	47:	127:	100	
Greece.....	433:	444:	400:	597:	511:	565:	377	
Italy.....	11,001:	11,192:	10,144:	10,750:	8,793:	10,638:	11,413	
Netherlands.....	51:	71:	140:	114:	94:	91:	100	
Spain.....	2,646:	3,110:	3,297:	3,531:	1,690:	1,148:	1,148	
Yugoslavia.....	685:	1,309:	1,541:	1,720:	954:	1,500:	1,000	
Total.....	19,067:	20,614:	21,136:	22,702:	15,528:	21,141:	20,447	
<b>ASIA</b>								
Lebanon.....	2/	2/	161:	138:	138:	175:	150	
Syria.....	3/	18:3/	68:	56:	51:	52:	73:	50
Turkey.....	400:	375:	430:	315:	264:	387:	260	
Japan.....	2,182:	2,291:	1,515:	1,121:	1,470:	1,500:	1,500	
Korea.....	229:	284:	188:	139:	182:	200:	100	
Total.....	2,829:	3,018:	2,350:	1,764:	2,106:	2,335:	2,060	
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>								
Argentina.....	2,896:	4,824:	6,467:	6,429:	6,500:	6,500:	6,500	
Chile.....	725:	1,199:	276:	253:	266:	239:	270	
Total.....	3,621:	6,023:	6,743:	6,682:	6,766:	6,739:	6,770	
<b>AFRICA</b>								
Union of South Africa.....	592:	635:	600:	710:	800:	800:	800	
Tunisia.....	46:	113:	124:	138:	69:	140:	100	
Total.....	638:	748:	724:	848:	869:	940:	900	
<b>OCEANIA</b>								
Australia.....	2,212:	2,254:	2,432:	2,962:	2,204:	2,138:	2,500	
New Zealand.....	241:	217:	211:	428:	449:	292:	300	
Total.....	2,453:	2,471:	2,643:	3,390:	2,653:	2,430:	2,800	
World total.....	87,519:	100,420:	124,453:	121,319:	97,267:	112,710:	88,427	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included with Syria. 3/ Includes Lebanon.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Estimates in original units of approximately one bushel in the following countries: Australia, Canada, United States, New Zealand, and South Africa. In other countries original estimates, mostly in metric tons, converted to bushels of 48 pounds. Estimates of countries having boundary changes have been adjusted to postwar boundaries.



PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production in specified countries,  
averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1946-50

Continent and country	Average		1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 <sup>1/</sup>
	1935-39	1940-44					
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>							
Canada.....	6,600:	10,320:	20,275:	19,475:	16,775:	20,675:	12,975
Mexico <sup>2/</sup> .....	2,751:	3,556:	5,512:	5,500:	5,500:	5,500:	5,000
United States.....	799,380:	640,380:	793,600:	672,500:	614,100:	635,200:	493,500
Plums.....	66,960:	80,420:	106,000:	78,000:	70,500:	96,100:	83,000
Prunes <sup>3/</sup> .....	732,420:	559,960:	687,600:	594,500:	543,600:	539,100:	410,500
Total.....	808,731:	654,256:	819,387:	697,475:	636,375:	661,375:	511,475
<b>EUROPE</b>							
Austria.....	61,977:	31,369:	51,438:	35,000:	50,000:	55,000:	55,000
Belgium.....	13,982:	10,980:	19,676:	27,558:	27,558:	27,558:	28,000
Bulgaria.....	79,646:	147,241:	115,000:	130,000:	120,000:	150,000:	130,000
Czechoslovakia.....	185,393:	59,648:	198,468:	162,866:	199,436:	178,855:	180,000
France.....	54,222:	38,529:	113,629:	143,663:	173,134:	129,980:	127,536
Germany:							
Western zone.....	275,502:	184,727:	138,118:	89,727:	236,884:	136,355:	140,000
Eastern zone.....	138,065:	64,726:	48,387:	30,942:	82,806:	46,899:	50,000
Greece.....	5,314:	6,543:	5,886:	7,659:	10,670:	13,338:	10,000
Hungary.....	36,581:	18,837:	30,093:	21,715:	20,944:	39,683:	25,000
Italy.....	55,626:	70,301:	62,811:	72,752:	68,165:	88,456:	86,200
Luxemburg.....	3,381:	6,672:	21,252:	24,227:	17,928:	20,000:	20,000
Netherlands.....	8,513:	18,606:	21,281:	20,849:	40,303:	33,069:	33,069
Norway.....	9,785:	7,865:	12,840:	10,220:	12,975:	4,689:	10,000
Poland.....	89,762:	40,977:	36,650:	23,700:	62,810:	36,000:	36,000
Rumania.....	87,743:	248,751:	253,529:	122,467:	115,742:	230,000:	200,000
Spain.....	39,691:	45,984:	41,647:	45,142:	31,085:	30,864:	33,069
Sweden.....	11,173:	8,032:	6,614:	13,228:	12,125:	12,125:	11,023
Switzerland.....	11,089:	20,855:	30,864:	29,762:	29,762:	14,330:	30,864
United Kingdom.....	95,166:	132,742:	136,528:	162,176:	173,600:	133,280:	130,000
Yugoslavia.....	598,576:	396,398:	276,677:	316,470:	296,400:	385,400:	375,000
Total.....	1,861,187:	1,559,783:	1,621,388:	1,490,123:	1,782,327:	1,765,881:	1,710,761
<b>ASIA</b>							
Lebanon.....	4/:	4/:	9,900:	9,900:	9,900:	13,228:	12,000
Palestine.....	550:	1,456:	2,500:	2,500:	2,500:	2,500:	2,500
Syria.....	5/ 2,336:	5/ 3,904:	3,389:	3,294:	3,916:	3,307:	3,000
Turkey.....	60,540:	48,609:	60,715:	32,332:	62,263:	69,857:	70,000
Japan.....	47,813:	57,804:	38,580:	38,580:	51,808:	45,000:	45,000
Total.....	111,239:	111,773:	115,084:	86,606:	130,387:	133,892:	132,500
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>							
Argentina.....	14,435:	24,987:	26,113:	27,897:	28,000:	30,000:	30,000
Chile.....	2,829:	7,694:	12,600:	11,023:	11,023:	11,023:	15,000
Total.....	17,264:	32,681:	38,713:	38,920:	39,023:	41,023:	45,000
<b>AFRICA</b>							
Tunisia.....	440:	1,036:	1,650:	1,650:	1,100:	1,500:	1,100
Union of South Africa.....	11,540:	8,750:	10,000:	12,000:	12,000:	7,000:	12,000
Total.....	11,980:	9,786:	11,650:	13,650:	13,100:	8,500:	13,100
<b>OCEANIA</b>							
Australia.....	21,312:	20,833:	16,722:	24,758:	20,300:	20,000:	20,000
New Zealand.....	2,036:	2,144:	1,863:	2,919:	2,793:	2,058:	3,000
Total.....	23,348:	22,977:	18,585:	27,677:	23,093:	22,058:	23,000
World total.....	2,833,749:	2,391,256:	2,624,807:	2,354,451:	2,624,305:	2,632,729:	2,435,836

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2/</sup> Does not include wild plums which are .85 percent of total production. <sup>3/</sup> Includes California dried prunes converted to a fresh basis at the ratio of 2 1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound of dried. <sup>4/</sup> Included with Syria. <sup>5/</sup> Includes Lebanon.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Estimates of countries having boundary changes have been adjusted to postwar boundaries. Production is from bloom of year shown and includes plums and prunes produced for fresh consumption, drying and processing.



Cherries.-- The world cherry crop for 1950, indicated to be 1,080 thousand tons, is just a little less than the 1949 crop of 1,149 thousand but slightly more than the prewar average of 1,008 thousand. The North American area shows smaller crops in both of the producing countries, Canada and the United States, attributable to weather conditions. In Europe, production estimated at 782,984 tons is 5 percent below the 1949 crop of 825,159 tons and 3 percent below the prewar average of 803,473 tons. Italy and Germany, the largest producers, show increases in production but these are offset by reductions in France, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the Balkans.

Peaches.-- Peach production, estimated at 88.4 million bushels, is 22 percent below the 1949 crop of 112.7 million but is 1 percent above the prewar average of 87.5 million bushels. Most of the reduced yield was in North America where production in both Canada and the United States was reduced because of weather conditions. Total North American production is indicated to be 55.4 million bushels, 30 percent below the 1949 crop of 79.1 million and 6 percent below the prewar average of 58.9 million bushels. European production of 20.4 million bushels is only slightly less than the 21.1 million produced in 1948 and a little more than the prewar average of 19.1 million. Production in Italy shows a slight increase but this is offset by a reduced crop in France.

Plums and prunes.-- The estimated world production of plums and prunes for all purposes is indicated to be 2.4 million tons, 7 percent below the 1949 crop of 2.6 million and 14 percent below the prewar average of 2.8 million tons. Indicated production in North America is 511,475 tons, compared with 661,375 tons for 1949 and 808,731 prewar. All 3 states in this area show lower production: Canada, 37 percent; the United States, 22 percent and Mexico, 9 percent. The European total of 1.7 million tons for 1950 is 3 percent below the 1949 crop of 1.8 million but is 8 percent below the prewar average of 1.9 million tons. Larger crops in Germany and Spain are forecast but there are lower yields in France, Italy, the United Kingdom and the Balkans.---By Ruth G. Tucker, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports from countries referred to.

#### INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN CHICKPEAS

International trade in chickpeas in the 5-year period, 1935-39, was reported by 14 of the major trading countries at about 2 million bags annually. In 1948 trade dropped 20 percent below prewar to 1.6 million bags and 35 percent in 1949 to about 1.3 million.

The major shifts downward since prewar have occurred in the importing countries of Spain, France and Greece. This downward trend also occurred in the exporting country of Mexico, and apparently in Burma and India. Exports from the major exporter, Mexico, did not drop in 1948 but only in 1949, at the end of which year Mexico carried over a considerable exportable surplus. Exports apparently were down in Burma and India in both 1948 and 1949.

TABLE I. CHICKPEAS: International trade, selected countries,  
average 1935-39, annual 1948 and 1949 <sup>1/</sup>

(as reported by the Countries indicated)

Country	Average 1935-39			1948			1949		
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Imports	Exports	
Importers									
Brazil.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Ceylon.....	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	
Cuba.....	13:	-	20:	-	-	-	-	-	
France.....	152:	-	306:	-	-	-	-	-	
Greece.....	163:	-	373:	-	-	-	-	-	
Spain.....	510:	139:	275:	1:	1:	1:	1:	81	
United States.....	11:	-	9:	-	-	-	-	-	
	467:	41:	173:	-	-	-	-	-	
	100:	-	83:	-	-	-	-	-	
Exporters									
Burma.....	-	225:	-	na	na	-	-	123	
Chile.....	-	60:	-	35:	35:	-	-	57	
India.....	158:	339:2/	20:	na	2/	8:	8:	na	
Mexico.....	-	652:	-	614:	614:	-	-	261	
French Morocco.....	-	181:	-	256:	256:	-	-	480	
Sudan.....	-	51:	-	57:	57:	-	-	54	
Turkey.....	-	231:	-	266:	266:	-	-	200	
Total Table I.....	1,574:	1,919:	1,259:	1,229:	1,229:	907:	907:	1,256	
Total Table Ia.....	597:	166:	340:	233:	233:	434:	434:	76	
Grand total trade.....	2,171:	2,085:	1,599:	1,462:	1,462:	1,341:	1,341:	1,332	

<sup>1/</sup> Nearly all countries listed both exports and imports of small quantities, but only the major shipments are shown. <sup>2/</sup> Declared by exporting countries. <sup>3/</sup> Declared by importing countries.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers and other information. Averages are for years stated or for nearest comparable period. Bags of 100 pounds.



TABLE 1a. CHICKPEAS: International trade in non-reporting countries  
as declared by the major trading countries of Table I.  
average 1935-39, annual 1948 and 1949

Country	Average 1935-39		1948		1949	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Aden.....	12:	-	-	16:	-	-
Algeria.....	16:	81:	11:	31:	-	60
Argentina.....	12:	-	-	-	-	-
Austria.....	-	-	-	-	43:	-
Belgium.....	17:	-	9:	-	-	-
Bolivia.....	-	-	4:	-	7:	-
Br. Mediterranean Possessions..	13:	-	-	-	63:	-
Bulgaria.....	4:	-	-	-	-	-
Canary Islands.....	10:	-	-	-	-	-
China.....	-	-	-	49:	-	-
Colombia.....	-	-	5:	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia.....	-	-	44:	-	-	-
Egypt.....	51:	-	20:	-	39:	-
Germany.....	98:	-	92:	-	153:	-
Honduras.....	-	-	-	10:	-	-
Hong Kong.....	-	-	-	22:	-	-
Iraq.....	-	-	10:	6:	-	-
Italy.....	55:	-	42:	-	-	-
Kenya.....	-	-	-	11:	-	-
Malta.....	19:	-	26:	-	9:	-
Netherlands.....	203:	-	50:	-	-	-
Palestine.....	-	-	6:	-	13:	-
Portugal.....	-	-	-	20:	-	-
Puerto Rico.....	13:	-	-	-	33:	-
Saudi Arabia.....	-	-	9:	-	6:	-
Siam.....	-	-	-	39:	-	-
Straits Settlements.....	35:	-	-	5:	-	-
Sweden.....	-	-	-	-	7:	-
Switzerland.....	-	-	-	-	44:	-
Syria.....	-	85:	1	-	6:	-
Tanganyika.....	-	-	-	4:	-	-
Tunisia.....	-	-	-	-	-	16
Uganda.....	-	-	-	20:	-	-
United Kingdom.....	30:	-	-	-	6:	-
Uruguay.....	9:	-	12:	-	5:	-
Total.....	597:	166:	340:	233:	434:	76

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers and other information. Averages are years stated or for nearest comparable period. Bags of 100 pounds.

TABLE II. CHICKPEAS: International trade of selected importing countries, average 1935-39, annual 1948 and 1949

(as reported by importing countries)

Exporting countries	Importing countries							
	Brazil	Ceylon	Cuba	France	Greece	Spain	United States	
	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	
1935-39								
Algeria.....	-	-	-	77	-	-	4	
Burma.....	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	
Chile.....	10	-	5	-	-	-	12	
India.....	-	104	-	162	-	-	-	
Mexico.....	-	-	139	-	-	464	73	
French Morocco.....	-	-	-	101	-	-	-	
Syria.....	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	
Turkey.....	-	-	-	68	9	-	-	
United States.....	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	
Other.....	3	1	3	17	2	3	11	
Total.....	13	152	163	510	11	467	100	
1948								
Aden.....	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	
Algeria.....	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	
Burma.....	-	123	-	-	-	-	-	
China.....	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	
Honduras.....	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	
Hong Kong.....	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	
Iraq.....	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	
Kenya.....	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	
Mexico.....	-	-	324	-	-	173	77	
French Morocco.....	-	-	-	224	-	-	-	
Portugal.....	16	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Siam.....	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	
Straits Settlement.....	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	
Tanganyika.....	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Turkey.....	-	-	-	14	9	-	-	
Uganda.....	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	
United States.....	2	-	24	-	-	-	-	
Other.....	2	11	15	6	-	-	2	
Total.....	20	306	373	275	9	173	83	
1949								
Algeria.....	-	-	-	24	-	31	5	
Chile.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	
Mexico.....	-	-	232	-	-	-	73	
Italy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
French Morocco.....	-	-	-	63	-	173	2	
United States.....	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	
Tunisia.....	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	
Others.....	-	294	2	-	-	3	4	
Total.....	-	294	242	87	4	223	95	

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers and other information. Averages are years stated or for nearest comparable period. Bags of 100 pounds.



TABLE III. CHICKPEAS: International trade of selected exporting countries  
average 1935-39, annual 1948 and 1949

Importing countries	(as reported by exporting countries)						
	Exporting countries						
	Burma	Chile	India	Mexico	French Morocco	Sudan	Turkey
	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
1935-39							
Aden.....	-	-	12:	-	-	-	-
Algeria.....	-	-	-	-	16:	-	-
Argentina.....	-	12:	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium.....	-	-	-	15:	-	-	2
Brazil.....	-	10:	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Canary Islands.....	-	-	-	-	10:	-	-
Ceylon.....	-	-	65:	-	-	-	-
Cuba.....	-	4:	-	128:	-	-	-
Egypt.....	-	-	-	-	-	51:	-
France.....	-	-	168:	-	124:	-	71
Greece.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Germany.....	-	-	-	54:	-	-	44
India.....	174:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Br. Medit. Poss. ..	-	-	-	-	13:	-	-
Malta.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Netherlands.....	-	-	-	203:	-	-	-
Puerto Rico.....	-	7:	-	6:	-	-	-
Spain.....	-	-	-	80:	-	-	-
St. Settlements.....	-	-	35:	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom.....	-	-	23:	-	-	-	7
Uruguay.....	-	9:	-	-	-	-	-
United States.....	-	7:	-	162:	-	-	-
Other.....	51:	11:	36:	4:	18:	-	19
Total.....	225:	60:	339:	652:	181:	51:	231
1948							
Algeria.....	-	-	-	-	11:	-	-
Belgium.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Bolivia.....	-	4:	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil.....	-	4:	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia.....	-	5:	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba.....	-	-	-	145:	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Egypt.....	-	-	-	-	-	20:	-
France.....	-	-	-	-	242:	-	22
Germany.....	-	-	-	46:	-	-	46
Greece.....	-	-	-	88:	-	-	5
India.....	-	-	-	-	-	20:	-
Italy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Iraq.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Malta.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Netherlands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Palestine.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Saudi Arabia.....	-	-	-	-	-	9:	-
Uruguay.....	-	12:	-	-	-	-	-
United States.....	-	-	-	333:	-	-	-
Other.....	-	10:	-	2:	3:	8:	6
Total.....	-	35:	-	614:	256:	57:	266
1949							
Austria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Bolivia.....	-	7:	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil.....	-	25:	-	-	-	-	-
Br. Medit. Poss. ..	-	-	-	-	63:	-	-
Cuba.....	-	-	-	183:	-	-	-
Egypt.....	-	-	-	-	-	39:	-
France.....	-	-	-	-	68:	-	-
Germany.....	-	-	-	-	153:	-	-
India.....	-	-	-	-	-	5:	3
Malta.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Palestine.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
Puerto Rico.....	-	-	-	38:	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia.....	-	-	-	-	-	6:	-
Spain.....	-	-	-	-	173:	-	12
Sweden.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Switzerland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Syria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
United Kingdom.....	-	-	-	-	6:	-	-
Uruguay.....	-	5:	-	-	-	-	-
United States.....	-	12:	-	45:	-	-	-
Other.....	-	8:	-	-	17:	4:	13
Total.....	-	57:	-	261:	480:	54:	200

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers and other information. Averages are years stated or for nearest comparable period. Bags of 100 pounds.

The actual decline has not been reported for Burma and India, but imports from them declared by importing countries, (Table I), suggest a sharp decline. Also general information from the Burma-India area leads to the conclusion that chickpea trade has been at a very low level in these countries since the war. In fact, India has recently authorized the importation of chickpeas to meet domestic shortages.

Spain, France, and Greece together reported aggregate average net imports of 800,000 bags annually in the prewar 1935-39 period. In 1948 they reported aggregate net imports of 460,000 bags, a decline from prewar of 58 percent. In 1949 net imports were only 160,000 bags, 65 percent below 1948 and 80 percent below the prewar average.

Ceylon and Cuba, two other major chickpea importers, report an upward trend in trade. In prewar years each of these countries imported an average of 160,000 bags annually. In 1948, Ceylon imported more than 300,000 bags and Cuba over 370,000 bags. In 1949, Ceylon maintained imports at just below 300,000 bags, but Cuba dropped back to 240,000 bags. This level, however, was still 50 percent above the Cuban prewar figure of 160,000 bags.

Most minor exporting and importing countries do not report their chickpea trade separately, but the bulk of this trade as well as part of the Burma and India trade not reported by them in 1948 and 1949 appears in the import or export statistics of the 14 reporting countries. According to these statistics, the trade of minor importing and exporting countries amounted to 600,000 bags of imports and 170,000 bags of exports prewar. It was 340,000 and 230,000 in 1948, and 435,000 and only 76,000 bags in 1949.

As might have been noted the bulk of the chickpea trade is done by countries in or near the major chickpea-producing areas. These are the Mediterranean Basin, the Burma-India area and the area near the Gulf of Mexico. Considerable quantities of chickpeas from Mexico are sometimes sent into the United States for reexport. These reexports are not included in this report as figures reported by the United States, but they may be included in declared exports and imports of other countries as in Table III.

There has been considerable shift in the direction of chickpea trade since prewar. The major shifts involve France, North Africa and the Far East. Burma and India are no longer supplying significant quantities of chickpeas to Europe. Since the war France has reduced imports and shifted to Morocco and Algeria as the major source. However, considerable quantities also came to France from these African areas before the war. In 1949 Spain imported 126,000 bags from Morocco. Before the war and in 1948 Spain looked to Mexico for most of her chickpea imports.--By Orval E. Goodsell, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports from countries referred to.



WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, SECOND QUARTER, 1950 1/

Factory production of dairy products in many of the important producing countries of the world increased in the second quarter of 1950, as compared with the same quarter of 1949. Conditions in these countries were favorable for milk production in this period, and the resulting higher milk output made available larger quantities of milk for utilization in the manufacture of dairy products.

Butter production in factories in the second quarter of 1950 showed the largest increase among the manufactured dairy products. Output in the Netherlands was 23 percent higher than in the comparable quarter of 1949, mostly the result of the strong export demand. In Denmark, most of the increase in milk production was absorbed in the manufacture of butter, output of which rose 16 percent. Swiss butter production was approximately 18 percent higher in the April-June quarter, due largely to the excess of fresh milk available in May and June, when cheese manufacture was curtailed. Reduced output of Canadian butter reflected the lower milk production and the large quantities of milk going into fluid use. In the United States, a smaller milk output in May was accompanied by a reduction in the quantity of butter produced to below last year's level.

Cheese production decreased generally in the second quarter of 1950, compared with a year earlier. In Switzerland, less cheese was produced in May and June because Swiss dairy organizations feared it would be difficult to market a larger volume of cheese abroad, due to competition. Production in that country for this period was 98 percent of comparable 1949. Swedish cheese manufacture dropped to 80 percent, output there having been curtailed by means of special production levies. Output in the United Kingdom on the other hand rose 49 percent in the April-June quarter, reflecting the large portion of manufacturing milk that entered cheese production. Canadian cheese output declined more than any other manufactured dairy product, as more milk was sold for fluid purposes or fed on farms. In the United States, American cheese production in the first 2 months of this quarter was below a year earlier and total cheese output for the second quarter was 98 percent of last year's level.

Statistics on canned milk production in the second quarter were available for 6 important producing countries. The strong export demand in the Netherlands encouraged production and output in the quarter rose 49 percent. An increase of 40 percent was reported in the United Kingdom where large quantities of milk continue to be diverted to condensery products. In Canada, a sharp increase occurred in evaporated milk production in June which reversed the production trend of the past

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1/ A more extensive statement will soon be obtainable from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Factory output in principal producing and exporting countries,  
second quarter (calendar) 1950, with comparisons

Country and product	Average 1934-38	Total 1949	1949				1950				Second quarter 1950/49
			2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	Percent			
		1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds				
Butter											
Canada.....	248,119:	278,657:	92,600:	103,430:	52,226:	30,806:	88,068:	95			
United States.....	1,673,328:	1,408,730:	442,565:	378,000:	289,280: 1/	321,360:	451,565:	102			
Belgium.....	46,179: 2/	57,170:	18,370:	18,008:	12,687:	12,751:	-	-			
Denmark.....	400,660:	344,358:	100,088:	97,003:	82,452:	79,587:	116,403:	116			
France..... 3/4	444,888:	233,915:	71,943:	67,514:	55,494:	-	-	-			
Germany, Western.....	- 1/	522,397: 1/	154,142:	160,716: 1/	117,670:	109,364:	161,205:	105			
Ireland.....	89,400: 1/	76,805: 1/	24,405:	32,645:	16,099:	4,956:	28,131:	115			
Netherlands.....	201,000:	184,878:	61,026:	58,903:	39,143: 1/	35,150:	75,076:	123			
Norway.....	24,930:	23,660:	9,771:	6,135:	3,157:	4,757:	-	-			
Sweden.....	151,309: 1/	216,139: 1/	61,638:	61,347:	48,730: 1/	50,081:	71,208:	116			
Switzerland 3/.....	57,760: 1/	34,833:	9,460: 1/	10,999:	8,731:	6,866:	11,166:	118			
United Kingdom.....	44,200: 1/	23,476:	12,634: 1/	3,629:	2,688: 1/	7,840:	19,085:	151			
Argentina.....	65,742: 5/	66,000:	-	-	-	22,046: 5/	16,746:	-			
Union of South Africa.....	27,725:	46,466:	11,134:	9,029:	11,843:	17,956:	-	-			
Australia..... 6/	437,032:	378,011:	64,070:	70,472:	138,728:	105,816:	62,273:	97			
New Zealand - total..... 1/	366,049: 1/	393,835: 1/	39,245:	72,240:	163,699:	107,318:	-	-			
Export gradings..... 5/	314,753:	350,523:	33,272:	60,531:	149,887:	97,099:	18,575:	56			
Cheese											
Canada.....	114,699:	113,787:	40,273:	49,621:	21,264:	4,791:	33,970:	84			
United States.....	643,234: 1/	1,189,825: 1/	391,670:	319,025:	228,205:	249,675:	385,255:	98			
Denmark.....	68,820:	135,805:	45,415:	38,581:	26,456:	26,896:	35,715:	79			
France..... 3/4	363,098:	399,039:	128,634:	107,104:	88,927:	-	-	-			
Italy 9/.....	523,518: 5/	485,000:	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Netherlands 10/.....	266,549:	282,400:	93,744:	96,572:	53,239:	35,437:	81,782:	87			
Norway.....	39,067:	46,100:	17,268:	12,648:	8,016:	12,841:	-	-			
Sweden.....	71,269: 1/	144,474: 1/	44,476:	43,378:	29,420: 1/	28,346:	35,715:	80			
Switzerland.....	111,729: 1/	108,799: 1/	36,452:	38,067: 1/	17,894:	15,282:	35,549:	98			
United Kingdom 10/.....	109,000: 1/	74,324: 1/	30,509: 1/	17,069: 1/	9,453:	28,045:	45,517:	149			
Argentina.....	67,873: 5/	165,000:	-	-	-	44,092: 5/	45,635:	-			
Union of South Africa.....	10,195: 1/	17,096: 1/	3,921: 1/	3,736: 1/	4,044:	5,085:	-	-			
Australia..... 6/	49,111:	101,023:	13,198:	21,819:	42,605:	23,753:	12,227:	93			
New Zealand - total..... 1/	201,272: 1/	232,804: 1/	24,808:	35,481:	101,271:	74,245:	-	-			
Export gradings..... 8/	194,175:	220,286:	32,856:	20,422:	94,535:	77,419:	32,601:	99			



DAIRY PRODUCTS: Factory output in principal producing and exporting countries,  
second quarter (calendar) 1950, with comparisons

Country and product	Average 1934-38	Total 1949	1949			1950			Second quarter 1950/49
			2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	Percent	
			pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds		
<b>Canned milk</b>									
Canada <sup>11/</sup>	92,377:	269,277:	95,416:	81,252:	50,041:	37,633:	98,022:	103	
United States <sup>11/</sup>	2,469,535:	3,873,060:	1,335,115:	1,118,730:	666,335:	819,750:	1,302,400:	98	
Cuba..... <sup>4/</sup>	32,564:	44,982:	9,072:	18,312:	13,860:	7,644:	9,366:	103	
Denmark.....	40,785:	81,835:	24,824:	14,980:	25,336:	-	-	-	
France..... <sup>12/</sup>	28,953:	-	22,627:	-	-	-	-	-	
Netherlands.....	304,896:	260,894:	74,527:	66,248:	62,884: <sup>1/</sup>	73,058:	110,853:	149	
Switzerland.....	14,198:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
United Kingdom.....	378,560: <sup>1/</sup>	221,401: <sup>1/</sup>	124,992: <sup>1/</sup>	25,267: <sup>1/</sup>	40,051:	68,992:	175,347:	140	
Australia..... <sup>6/</sup>	41,894:	134,064:	22,944:	25,202:	56,751:	37,077:	22,377:	98	
New Zealand..... <sup>4/</sup>	11,273:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Dried milk <sup>13/</sup></b>									
Canada.....	23,488: <sup>1/</sup>	75,915: <sup>1/</sup>	28,348: <sup>1/</sup>	23,259:	13,735: <sup>1/</sup>	10,724:	24,417:	86	
United States..... <sup>4/</sup>	203,555:	1,047,810:	371,165:	262,395:	188,710:	244,101:	364,060:	98	
Belgium.....	5,500: <sup>1/</sup>	8,059:	4,293: <sup>1/</sup>	2,344:	815:	1,394:	-	-	
Denmark.....	2,205:	20,340:	3,642:	4,641:	9,683:	-	-	-	
France..... <sup>12/</sup>	7,685:	-	1,592:	-	-	-	-	-	
Netherlands.....	56,438:	62,472:	33,754:	17,483:	7,154: <sup>1/</sup>	14,926:	50,303:	149	
Sweden.....	1,351:	33,024:	10,282:	10,854:	6,020: <sup>1/</sup>	4,244:	4,167:	40	
Switzerland.....	2,381:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
United Kingdom.....	33,600: <sup>1/</sup>	60,479: <sup>1/</sup>	32,793: <sup>1/</sup>	8,870: <sup>1/</sup>	7,975:	19,174:	39,424:	120	
Australia..... <sup>6/</sup>	16,971: <sup>14/15/</sup>	98,318: <sup>14/</sup>	16,742: <sup>14/</sup>	19,265: <sup>14/</sup>	38,565: <sup>1/14/</sup>	26,739: <sup>14/</sup>	12,706:	76	
New Zealand..... <sup>16/</sup>	17,429:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

<sup>1/</sup> Revised. <sup>2/</sup> Total production is estimated at 143,299,000 pounds in 1949. <sup>3/</sup> Total production. <sup>4/</sup> Less than a 5-year average. <sup>5/</sup> Estimated.  
<sup>6/</sup> Production on year beginning July 1. <sup>7/</sup> Production year beginning April 1. <sup>8/</sup> Marketing year beginning August 1. <sup>9/</sup> Total cheese, and includes cheese made from the milk of sheep and goats. <sup>10/</sup> Includes farm cheese. <sup>11/</sup> Both bulk and case goods. <sup>12/</sup> For 1937 only. <sup>13/</sup> Total dried-whole and dried-skim milk for human consumption. <sup>14/</sup> Includes infants' foods, health beverages, etc. <sup>15/</sup> Production of dried-whole and dried-skim milk was 67,109,000 pounds in 1949. <sup>16/</sup> For 1938 only.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, U. S. Foreign Service reports, and other information.  
October 9, 1950.

several months. Output of all types of canned milk for the quarter rose 3 percent over comparable 1949. Production in the United States in the April-June period dropped to 98 percent.

Dried milk statistics are not collected quarterly by all producing countries. However, the figures submitted in this report cover the major portion of the world's production. Gains in dried milk output were reported only in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, being 49 and 20 percent, respectively. Sweden continued to reduce the dried milk output because of the declining demand. Canada's production dropped to 86 percent of the same period a year ago. In the United States, lower non-fat solids production in April and May held total dried milk output for the quarter to 98 percent of comparable 1949. ---By Regina M. Murray, based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports from countries referred to.

#### WORLD COTTON STOCKS SLIGHTLY HIGHER

World cotton stocks on July 31, 1950, are estimated by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations at 16,560,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross, except United States cotton which are in running bales). This figure is higher by 1,620,000 bales or 11 percent than a revised estimate of 14,940,000 bales for July 31, 1949. The increase in stocks this year includes 1.4 million increase in United States stocks and about 200,000 in foreign countries.

Stocks in surplus-producing countries in 1950, estimated at 10.2 million bales, were higher by 1.5 million bales with foreign countries accounting for less than 100,000 bales of the increase. Larger stocks in Mexico, Argentina, Peru, Turkey, and Pakistan are attributed partly to increased production in 1949 over that of the previous year and to additional time required for ginning, transportation, and marketing. Nearly all of the surplus from the 1949-50 crops in those countries was sold before July 31, 1950, but had not been moved. Increases totaling about 275,000 bales in the above group of countries were partly offset by decreases in Egypt, Brazil, British East Africa, and Paraguay, totaling about 200,000 bales.

Stocks in nonproducing and deficit-producing countries, estimated at 5,731,000 bales on July 31, 1950, were about 60,000 bales less than a year earlier. In the United Kingdom stocks were down from 1,610,000 bales a year ago to 1,403,000 at the beginning of the current market year but still represents 8 months' mill requirements. Stocks in the 11 other countries of Europe receiving cotton under the European Recovery program rose from an estimated total of 1,110,000 bales a year ago to 1,550,000 this year, an increase of 440,000 bales. The

(Text continued on Page 360).



COTTON: Estimated world stocks by principal countries,  
July 31, 1950, with comparisons 1/

(In bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	Stocks on hand July 31			
	1939	1948	1949	1950
	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>
<u>Surplus countries</u>				
Mexico.....	150	135	169	237
United States <u>2/</u> .....	13,033	3,080	5,287	6,700
Haiti.....	5	3	1	3
Iran.....	40	13	11	10
Pakistan.....	-	55	93	104
Turkey.....	70	55	46	60
Argentina.....	243	435	470	600
Brazil.....	661	1,055	725	645
Paraguay.....	11	20	25	14
Peru.....	200	105	104	155
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	107	114	36	30
Belgian Congo.....	150	87	76	75
British East Africa.....	75	112	150	100
Egypt.....	325	737	650	583
French Equatorial Africa.....	15	85	60	60
Others <u>3/</u> .....	1,050	905	848	853
Total surplus countries....	16,135	6,996	8,751	10,229
<u>Deficit countries</u>				
Canada.....	56	79	53	44
Cuba.....	10	7	3	4
Belgium.....	150	125	80	112
Czechoslovakia.....	100	58	50	50
France.....	700	309	318	495
Western Germany.....	<u>4/</u>	195	135	322
Italy.....	250	365	376	385
Netherlands.....	80	65	58	98
Spain.....	50	55	36	35
Sweden.....	60	79	68	56
Switzerland.....	100	90	61	76
United Kingdom.....	1,045	1,367	1,610	1,403
China, incl. Manchuria <u>5/</u> ....	900	860	500	475
India <u>5/6/</u> .....	2,165	2,678	1,460	1,240
Japan.....	556	235	393	385
Korea <u>5/</u> .....	43	43	35	30
Colombia.....	5	70	44	39
Australia.....	20	22	29	30
Others <u>7/</u> .....	775	602	480	452
Total deficit countries....	7,065	7,304	5,789	5,731
Afloat <u>8/</u> .....	550	400	400	600
World total.....	23,750	14,700	14,940	16,560

1/ Estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries include unginned cotton on hand at the end of July. 2/ Running bales. 3/ Mostly U.S.S.R., Mozambique, and Nigeria.

4/ Included with "Others." 5/ Includes estimates for noncommercial stocks.

6/ Includes Pakistan prior to partition in August 1947. 7/ Mostly countries in Europe and South America not listed above. 8/ Estimated.

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C O M M O D I T Y   D E V E L O P M E N T S

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TOBACCOCANADA'S LEAF TOBACCO STOCKS  
AND CONSUMPTION INCREASES

Canada's stocks of unmanufactured tobacco on June 30, 1950, were 13 percent above the same date in 1949, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Leaf used in the manufacture of tobacco products during the first 6 months of 1950 was 11 percent above the January-June 1949 consumption.

The country's stocks of leaf on June 30, 1950, totaled 174.2 million pounds. On the same date in 1949 stocks totaled 154.8 million pounds, and in 1948 they totaled 137.8 million pounds. The June 30 stocks for the 5 years, 1943 through 1947, averaged 119.9 million pounds.

Stocks of Canadian-grown leaf on June 30 totaled 171.7 million pounds and represented over 98 percent of the total. Of the 171.7 million pounds of Canadian tobacco, 131 million pounds, or 76 percent, was flue-cured leaf. This compares with 118 million pounds, or 78 percent on June 30, 1949. Burley stocks totaled 23.4 million pounds, as compared with 17.4 million pounds on June 30, 1949. In addition to flue-cured and Burley, stocks of Canadian leaf on June 30, 1950, included 10.4 million pounds of cigar, 3.2 million pounds of dark air-cured and fire-cured, 3.6 million pounds of pipe tobacco and small quantities of other types.

Imported leaf stocks totaled slightly over 2.5 million pounds and represented less than 2 percent of the total on June 30, 1950. Foreign grown leaf on hand as of that date consisted of 1.6 million pounds of cigar leaf, 92,000 pounds of flue-cured, 15,000 pounds of Burley and 858,000 pounds of other types.

Leaf used in the manufacture of tobacco products for the 6 months ending June 30, 1950, totaled 43.7 million pounds, or a monthly average of nearly 7.3 million pounds. This compares with 39.3 million pounds during January-June 1949 and 36.4 million pounds during the first 6 months of 1948.

During the January-June 1950 period 26.2 million pounds of leaf, or a monthly average of nearly 4.4 million pounds, was used in the manufacture of cigarettes, as compared with 23.9 million pounds, or a monthly average of about 4 million pounds during the first 6 months of 1949.

Leaf used in the manufacture of cigars totaled about 2 million pounds during the first half of 1950, or approximately the same as in the corresponding period of 1949. The manufacture of other tobacco products consumed 15.5 million pounds of leaf in the first 6 months of 1950, as compared with 13.7 million pounds during the January-June 1949 period.



**TURKEY'S TOBACCO  
PRODUCTION STEADY**

Turkey's harvest of leaf tobacco in 1950 is estimated at only slightly below the high 1949 outturn, according to the American Embassy, Ankara.

The 1950 tobacco crop is now estimated at approximately 210 million pounds or less than 3 percent below the 1949 harvest of 215 million pounds. It is also only about 5 percent below the record 1947 outturn of 220 million pounds. It is reported that practically all of the 1950 crop had been harvested by the end of August.

**TROPICAL PRODUCTS****EXPORTATION OF CUBAN  
CACAO SURPLUS AUTHORIZED**

The Cuban Ministry of Finance has authorized the exportation of cacao stocks amounting to about 1.5 million pounds, according to J.L. Martinez, American Embassy, Havana. Cuban chocolate manufacturers assented to these exports after cacao merchants agreed in conference to supply manufacturers with 1.6 million pounds of cacao beans at about 18 cents a pound to meet their requirements through December.

Cuba's 1949-50 production of around 7 million pounds of cacao beans was the largest since prewar years, and was largely attributable to about a million young trees reaching bearing age. Normally, Cuba exports very little cacao, since most of its production is processed by local manufacturers. About 1.6 million pounds of cacao beans were exported in 1947, and the cacao supply was insufficient to meet the requirements of Cuban manufacturers the following year. As a result, the manufacturers have been opposed to exporting any cacao beans, but have advocated building up stocks to prevent future shortages.

The Cuban Government plans to improve and expand cacao production, according to Rodolfo Arango, Cuban Director of Agriculture. The Director recently returned from a visit to the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences at Turrialba, Costa Rica, where he went to obtain first-hand information on modern, scientific cacao cultivation methods. He stated that the Institute offered to supply Cuba with desirable strains of cacao material for propagation and to provide training grants to 1 or 2 Cuban cacao specialists.

ECUADOR'S 1949-50 CACAO PRODUCTION  
ESTIMATE REVISED UPWARD

Ecuador's 1949-50 cacao production now is estimated at about 41 million pounds, considerably larger than the estimate of 33 million pounds made last May and only a little smaller than the 1948-49 output of about 45 million pounds, according to A.H. Lester, American Consulate General in Guayaquil. The decrease in production during the early part of 1950 caused by unfavorable weather was offset by a large main-crop harvest during the second quarter of 1950. With domestic consumption estimated at about 1.8 million pounds, Ecuador's 1949-50 crop should provide about 39 million pounds of cacao beans for export.

A Guayaquil manufacturer is completing the installation of machinery with which he hopes to produce about 1,320,000 pounds of cacao butter a year for export. This goal would consume about 2,650,000 pounds of cacao beans annually, according to the rate of extraction expected by the manufacturer. Only about 3,000 pounds of cacao butter were exported from Ecuador in 1949.

FATS AND OILS

INDONESIAN PEANUT, SOYBEAN CROPS  
EXPECTED TO SHOW INCREASE

Indonesia's peanut and soybean crops are expected to be larger this year than last, Willard O. Brown, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Jakarta, reports. On the basis of incomplete information the outlook is for a slightly larger peanut crop in Java and Madura, relatively unchanged production in Bali, and a decreased harvest in Lombok. Production in these areas in 1949 amounted to 209,400, 4,400 and 7,700 short tons of shelled nuts, respectively. This, plus 23,200 tons produced in other parts of the outer islands, brought the total to 244,700 tons (approximately 367,000 tons, unshelled basis). Last year's output represented a 15 percent increase over 1948. The peanut area in South Celebes is reported to have been expanded considerably this year.

An exceptionally large increase in soybean production is indicated for Java and Madura, Bali, and Lombok. No information is available for other areas. Last year's production in these areas amounted to 9,186,000, 220,000, and 147,000 bushels, respectively. Total production, including 184,000 bushels for other parts of the outer islands, amounted to 9,737,000 bushels against 9,847,000 in 1948.

As of mid-August, local dealers considered the peanut and soybean crops lower than normal, because of the activities of dissident groups and because of unsettled conditions in East Java. Their opinion, however, was based more on the volume of supplies coming to market than on reports of local harvests. As the weather has been generally favorable,



and as very little damage by insects or disease has been reported, the development of secondary crops, including peanuts and soybeans, is regarded satisfactory except in South Lombok where drought conditions have prevailed.

Wholesale peanut prices during January-May 1950 equaled those in the same period of 1949, but since May 1950 have been higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier. Market prices in Jakarta on August 1, 1950, were quoted at 85 gulden per 100 kilograms (\$203 per short ton) for unshelled peanuts and 120 to 140 gulden (\$286 to \$334) for first quality shelled peanuts.

Soybean prices to July 1, 1950, were generally lower than in the comparable months of 1949, but since then have been relatively higher. Wholesale prices of two typical varieties of soybeans in Jakarta were 100 and 90 gulden, respectively, per 100 kilograms (\$239 and \$215 per short ton) on August 1, 1950.

Exports of 3,530 tons of unshelled peanuts and 2,692 tons of shelled peanuts during January-April 1950 were much above the corresponding months of 1949. Current exports are negligible, but shipments are expected to increase after the August-October harvest. The bulk of shipments goes to the Netherlands, but Germany has entered the market as a consistent buyer since November 1949. Steady shipments also are being made to Singapore and to Norway, and irregular exports have been made to the United Kingdom, Penang, Hongkong, and Portuguese Timor. Only 76 tons of peanut oil had been exported as of August 1950.

Soybeans remain under Government export embargo, and there have been no shipments out of Indonesia since January 1949.

Exporters are still allowed to retain 7.5 percent of the foreign exchange proceeds from the sale of native products, including peanuts, in order to finance the import of consumer goods. This inducement has contributed to the increase in peanut exports since its inception in July 1949.

Government agencies and the trade are continuing efforts to improve marketing and to raise the quality of Indonesian export products. Under a recent Government ruling unshelled, unsorted peanuts may not be exported. Special principles relating to terms and conditions under which peanuts are sold have been worked out by the United Exporters Association for Indonesian Products, and while these principles are only a basic guide for the trade and have not yet been fully put into effect, they are indicative of marketing practices that will prevail in the near future.

Further expansion of peanut and soybean production may be expected in Indonesia. The "Special Welfare Plan of 1949", worked out in conference at Bogor in August 1949 gave primary emphasis to intensification of food crop production, with the expectation of increasing peanut

and soybean production by 100,000 tons, by an enlarged program of breeding and expanding the production of improved seed for distribution to farmers through seed selection and seed multiplication gardens of the Government Agricultural Service, and by improvement of the cultivation of food crops grown under dry-field conditions.

#### ANGOLA'S PRODUCTION, AND EXPORTS OF OILSEEDS AND OILS INCREASE APPRECIABLY

Angola's production and exports of vegetable oilseeds and oils in 1949 increased appreciably over 1948 reports H. Biggane, American Consulate, Luanda. Favorable growing conditions and some improvement in cultivation methods resulted in a recovery in production to the 1946-47 level of almost 82,000 short tons. It is unofficially estimated that Angola's production of oil and oilseeds will rise considerably in the 1950-51 season, probably to a level of 95,000 to 100,000 tons.

Since 1939, production of vegetable oilseeds and oils in Angola has more than doubled, mainly due to continuing expansion of the area planted. The work of the Angola Department of Agriculture in introducing new varieties of plants, improved cultivation methods, and modern machinery for harvesting and processing has also been a contributing factor. Emphasis has been on quantity rather than quality, but the Government, spurred by interest of American and other foreign buyers, is now devoting considerable attention to the problem of standardization of palm oil and vegetable oilseeds for export.

Production during 1949 is estimated at about 42,000 tons of palm oil (of which 14,460 tons was plantation production), 12,180 tons of palm kernels (plantation production only), 5,510 tons of peanuts (shelled), 1,100 tons of sesame seed, 6,200 tons of castor beans, 14,880 tons of cottonseed and about 70 tons of soybeans. Cultivation of soybeans is still experimental. Experimental plots have also been established for flaxseed.

Palm oil is Angola's most important vegetable oil product and has consistently ranked among the 10 most valuable exports. Plantation production is entirely under Portuguese or other European management. There are many new palm tree plantations in the Colony which will not produce for some years, and about 15 principal established plantations. The 3 oil mills operated by the 2 largest producers have been completely remodeled during the past 2 years, and technical experts have been employed to improve cultivation and processing methods. Measures to reduce the acidity of the oil also are being taken by other producers, but a general rise in quality is contingent upon widespread adoption of the following practices: (1) expressing of oil from the fruit immediately after harvesting; (2) installation of modern extraction machinery; (3) proper cleaning and storing of oil drums; and (4) construction of bulk storage facilities at the principal collection centers and ports of the Colony.



The highest quality of palm oil produced in Angola ranges from 6 to 12 percent free fatty acid and about 3 percent moisture and impurities. Most of the palm oil exported, however, averages about 12 to 18 percent acidity.

In 1946 the Angola Department of Agriculture began work on the selection of palm trees to breed the species Tenera, said to yield 3 to 4 times as much oil as the species Dura, which predominates throughout the Colony. In addition, a program was inaugurated to instruct the natives in the cultivation of palm trees. According to officials, should export demand justify, the cultivation program could be accelerated to raise exports of palm oil to 20,000-25,000 tons within a few years.

ANGOLA: Exports of vegetable oilseeds and palm oil,  
January-June 1950 with comparisons

(Short tons)

Commodity	: Average : : 1935-39 :	1947 :	1948 :	1949 :	Jan.-June 1950 1/
Palm oil.....	3,254	13,647	9,372	12,688	5,682
Palm kernels.....	6,678	15,374	9,809	12,562	6,363
Castor beans.....	4,614	4,826	3,321	3,069	9,535
Peanuts 2/.....	560	1,308	4,941	3,089	3,368
Sesame seed.....	3/ 778	846	918	363	59
Cottonseed.....	4/	4,457	6,246	6,236	6,108
Soybeans.....	-	-	47	33	-

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Unshelled basis as accurately as can be determined.

3/ 4-year average. 4/ Negligible, if any.

American Consulate, Luanda.

Exports of palm oil and oilseeds in 1949 exceeded 1948 shipments by 12 percent. More than double the 1949 quota of 4,400 tons of palm oil was shipped to Portugal although exports of palm kernels to the home country fell short of the 6,600-ton quota. Peanut and sesame exports are permitted only after a specified volume has been retained for local oil mills. Furthermore, the Cotton Junta holds back a substantial percentage of cottonseed for planting and castor beans will be required for the new expressing plant (which when completed will have facilities for processing 20,000 tons of castor beans a year). Accordingly, some restrictions will be applicable to exports of all Angolan oilseed products in the near future.

During the last half of 1949 and the first half of 1950 Germany provided a firm market for Angolan oilseeds and palm oil, under terms of a trade agreement. Exports of 448 tons of castor beans in 1949 and 3,786 tons in the first half of 1950, plus 600 tons of palm oil, constituted the first sales of any importance of Angolan oilseed products to the American market. Demand from Denmark and the Netherlands also appears to be growing.

The 1950 quotas for exports of palm oil and palm kernels to Portugal have been set at 4,400 and 8,800 tons, respectively. Issuance of export licenses for shipment to other foreign destinations is contingent upon proof by the exporter that the required percentage has been exported to Portugal or contracted for by metropolitan Portugal importers.

According to the Angola Export Control Junta, the average 1949 prices of oilseeds and palm oil and prices as of July 31, 1950, for export to foreign destinations were as follows:

Commodity	Average 1949		July 31, 1950	
	Angolares	U. S. dollars	Angolares	U. S. dollars
	per kilogram	per short ton	per kilogram	per short ton
Palm oil .....	6.85	217.28	1/ 7.50	237.90
Palm kernels .....	4.12	130.69	4.50	142.74
Peanuts .....	3.18	100.87	4.35	137.98
Sesame .....	3.60	114.19	5.50	174.46
Castor beans .....	3.50	111.02	4.20	133.22
Cottonseed .....	1.17	37.11	1.13	35.84

1/ First quality up to 18 percent acidity.

Prices fixed for export to Portugal are: palm oil, 105 angolares per 15 kilograms (\$222.00 per short ton); palm kernels, 45 angolares (\$95.16); shelled peanuts, 3.20 angolares per kilogram (\$101.50), all c.i.f. Lisbon. Sesame, castor bean, and cottonseed prices are not fixed for export to the homeland, but prices paid by importers in metropolitan Portugal are slightly lower than those prevailing for export to other foreign countries.

Local Government officials are intensely interested in the possibilities of establishing a United States market for Angolan palm oil and state that, should demand justify, they would make every effort to supply the quantity and quality desired. Bulk storage facilities do not exist at present at the principal ports of Luanda and Lobito, but the Export Control Junta has indicated its willingness to explore the possibility of obtaining railroad tank cars and installing storage tanks at the ports, provided a firm market is assured. One American shipping line has 2 vessels regularly plying between Luanda and New York which are equipped to handle bulk shipments of up to 1,760 tons each and have their own pumps to bring the oil



aboard. Increased exports of oilseeds depend to a large extent on improvement of existing transportation facilities.

#### MALAYAN PALM PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS FIRST HALF 1950

Production of palm oil and palm kernels in the Federation of Malaya during 1950 is forecast at 58,000 and 11,750 short tons, respectively, according to the American Consulate General, Singapore, compared with 1949 production of 56,600 tons of palm oil and 11,700 of palm kernels.

Palm oil output in the first 6 months of 1950, amounting to 29,165 tons, indicates that the goal for the year is likely to be realized, while palm kernel production of 7,230 tons would suggest that the estimate for the year may be exceeded.

Despite some increase in palm oil production in 1950, exports for January-June of 29,895 tons were nearly 10 percent below last year's volume of 32,981 tons during the same months. Increased local consumption by soap and margarine producers, and an increase in stocks (from 4,328 tons at the end of 1949 to 7,839 at the end of June,) have accompanied the reduction in exports. There is unlikely to be any significant change in exports until about 1953, when newly-planted palm trees begin to mature.

The United Kingdom was Malaya's principal buyer of palm oil, taking 96 percent of the total exports for the first 6 months of this year as against 98 percent in 1949.

Malayan producers of palm oil are under contract to sell to the British Ministry of Food through 1952 at prices subject to renegotiation each year. The 1949 price was established at M\$702 per long ton (\$207 per short ton) whereas the 1950 price is set at M\$634 (\$187).

Current wholesale prices began to move up at the end of March, increasing from M\$720 per long ton f.o.b. Malaya (\$212 per short ton) to M\$750 (\$221). The rise continued during the second quarter, reaching M\$780 (\$230) in the last week of June. Although the war in Korea apparently had no sudden effect on the market, it has tended to accentuate the already strong pressure of demand. In mid-August the price jumped to M\$835 (\$246). According to latest market information, the September price was M\$875 (\$258) or 13 percent higher than mid-July.

Palm kernel exports from Malaya during the first half of 1950 totaled 5,542 tons against 4,698 tons for the corresponding period of 1949, showing an increase of 18 percent. All shipments were destined to Europe.

Palm kernel stocks have also increased. At the end of 1949 stocks were 827 tons compared with 1,226 tons at the end of June.

There are no regularly quoted prices for palm kernels on the Singapore market, but prices obtained from the principal dealer reflected a rise from M\$394 per long ton c.i.f. Continent (\$116 per short ton) at the end of 1949 to M\$523 (\$154) in February. The September quotation of M\$634 (\$187) was an increase of 60 percent from the 1949 price.

MALAYA: Palm kernel and palm oil exports,  
January-June 1950 with comparisons

(Short tons)

Country	Palm kernels			Palm oil		
	Average	1949	Jan.-June	Average	1949	Jan.-June
	1935-39	1/	1950 1/	1935-39	1/	1950 1/
Canada	-	-	-	9,599	-	-
United States.....	-	-	-	608	-	-
Denmark.....	226	1,216	581	-	-	195
France.....	-	1,726	-	-	56	-
Germany.....	1,410	-	-	-	-	-
Italy.....	134	-	-	-	100	17
Netherlands.....	1,304	2,291	2,127	-	-	272
Sweden.....	-	-	2,527	-	-	-
United Kingdom....	2,115	4,560	307	23,270	60,575	28,801
Other Europe.....	2,297	-	-	54	146	-
India.....	-	-	-	908	454	97
Japan.....	46	-	-	922	-	-
Thailand.....	-	-	-	293	-	-
Syria.....	-	-	-	-	123	-
Other Asia.....	-	-	-	309	330	293
Egypt.....	-	-	-	251	72	129
Other Africa.....	-	-	-	109	-	50
Oceania.....	-	-	-	52	1	30
Other countries...	-	-	-	10,985	25	11
Total.....	8,132	9,793	5,542	47,360	61,882	29,895

1/ Preliminary.

American Consulate General, Singapore.

## BRAZIL MAY IMPORT

## LARD FROM U.S.

Lard imports from the United States by Brazil may be permitted soon, according to John A. Hopkins, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro. The Central Price Commission, according to articles in the Brazilian press about a month ago, had proposed to the Government of Brazil that permission be granted to import lard into Rio de Janeiro from the United States to keep the price of lard from reaching excessive levels. The wholesale price ceiling in Rio, as set by the Price Commission, is 15 cruzeiros per kilogram while the retail ceiling is 18 cruzeiros. At the official rate of exchange these prices are equal to U. S. \$0.37 and \$0.44 per pound, respectively.



Prices of all fats in Brazil, and especially lard, have risen considerably in recent weeks. One official of the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture, who was in accord with the Price Commission's proposal, seemed puzzled as to the justification of such price rises. He stated there may have been some increase in the demand for lard, but that domestic production this year apparently will be as large as last year. Furthermore, he agreed other factors may have a direct bearing on the situation. Principally, they are that the 1950 Brazilian cottonseed output is down 10 percent from 1949 and the peanut crop is lower by one-third. (See Foreign Agriculture Circular FFO 14-50, "Brazilian Oilseed Production Substantially Below Last Year," September 18, 1950.)

No licenses for imports of lard were being granted as late as September 19, according to information obtained from the Bank of Brazil. Nor had instructions been given the Bank as to granting licenses and making dollars exchange available for such transactions at any future date.

(Note: Although Brazil in the postwar and prewar years normally has not purchased lard from the United States, in 1949 lard exports from this country to Brazil totaled 7,556 short tons.)

(Fats and Oils Continued on Following Page)

#### GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

##### JAPAN HARVESTS LARGE RICE CROP

The 1950 rough rice harvest in Japan is estimated at 26,700 million pounds, one of the largest since World War II, according to W. W. Woodbury, American Embassy, Tokyo. Production compares favorably with the bumper crop of 27,800 million pounds a year earlier, and the prewar average of 26,800 million pounds.

PHILIPPINE COPRA SITUATION  
IN SEPTEMBER 1950 1/

The Philippine Republic's production in 1950 of coconut products--copra, coconut oil, and desiccated coconut--may reach 875,000 long tons of copra equivalent, according to Merrill W. Abbey, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Manila.

Despite substantial increases in output in both June and July, it appears certain now that output will not reach the 900,000 tons considered an outside possibility 5 months ago. Although recovery from typhoon damage in 1947 is complete, and though the weather in 1950 has been favorable, output will be adversely affected because of the inroads made by cadang-cadang disease. Despite the impossibility of measuring the impact of this disease on 1950 production--with infestation particularly pronounced in the Bicol region--plant pathologists agree that damage will be appreciable. Nevertheless, production is certain to exceed the estimated 830,000 tons of copra equivalent produced in 1949, barring unforeseen mishaps.

Prices for coconut products rose sharply following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. Whereas the copra price in Manila had declined steadily from the erstwhile 1950 high of P39.50 per 100 kilograms (\$200.67 per long ton) in the first half of April to P29 (\$147.33) during the third week in June, the price soared from P29.75 (\$151.14) on June 27 to P34.50 (\$175.21) in one week. Although the price for copra remained at this level during July, it rose further to P35.50 (\$180.35) where it held during most of August. This was followed by another sharp price rise, beginning in late August, which reached P42.43 (\$213.37-\$218.45) by mid-September.

The copra market had reached a stalemate just prior to the Korean conflict. While sellers had sought to maintain high prices, particularly in April, buyers were purchasing supplies only sufficient to meet immediate needs. This situation prevailed generally in the April-June period but prices nevertheless declined steadily to the low point in June. Sellers continued reluctant to offer supplies, confident that the market had reached an unjustifiable low. Buyers, on the other hand, foresaw a probable further decline because of having kept abreast of American requirements and anticipating the seasonal increase in production.

Then the Korean war started. Orders for copra and coconut oil were numerous. With further price declines improbable, crushers re-entered the market in force. From June 27 to mid-September the Manila copra price rose 40 to 45 percent.

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1/ A more extensive statement will soon be obtainable from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.



The tenor of the copra market in forthcoming months is difficult to forecast because of many unknown factors. Illustrative of how predictions can go wrong is the fact that in August competent observers concluded the near future copra market probably would not vary widely from the narrow range in which the price had fluctuated from mid-July through most of August. But, as noted above, the price rose sharply by mid-September--a gain of 20 percent.

Stocks of copra and coconut oil are believed to have been negligible for some time. Although it is possible there may have been some accumulation at the time prices reached the low point in June, it is fairly certain such inventories have been sold since then. Considerable supplies have moved to the United States in the last 2 months. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, September 13, 1950--page 255).

Philippine copra interests have initiated a move to urge the repeal by the United States of the 3-cents-per-pound domestic processing tax on coconut oil of Philippine origin. Their contention is that the original justification for the imposition of the tax is no longer valid.

A copra agreement, reportedly advanced by Agriculture Secretary Mapa last May and approved by the Cabinet, was proposed for inclusion in the forthcoming Southeast Asia Union Conference in Baguio. The plan, which was patterned somewhat after the International Wheat Agreement, provided for the control of practically all copra moving in international trade. The plan apparently failed to materialize.

Other Philippine developments include the allotment by the last Philippine Congress of certain fee moneys to the National Coconut Corporation (NACOCO) to be used in improving the quality of Philippine copra and promoting the industrialization of the coconut. In June the Philippine Relief and Trade Administration (PRATRA) announced it was contracting with an American firm to become its copra purchasing agency in the Philippines. Nothing definite has materialized regarding this plan which, purportedly, was devised to pay better prices to producers through the elimination of middlemen.

Desiccated coconut exports from the Philippines in the January-July 1950 period probably have broken all comparable records. They totaled 40,980 short tons, about 5,000 more than in the corresponding months of 1949. Exports for all of 1950 have been forecast at 70,000 tons. In addition to exceeding the 62,795 tons exported in 1949, this volume would be sharply greater than the 45,000 tons shipped annually in prewar.

Desiccators, operating at about 70 percent capacity in the early months of 1950, because of the scarcity of nuts and the low prices bid by United States buyers, have operated at full capacity since last May. At that time there was an outbreak of civil disturbances in Southern Luzon. Accordingly, producers of copra, fearful of remaining overnight in the groves to tend their copra driers, sold their day-to-day harvests of coconuts. Although the disturbances have subsided, nuts have continued to remain in adequate supply and probably will be plentiful for the remainder of the year because of the seasonal upswing in production.

Producers and exporters of desiccated coconut have been apprehensive about their ability to compete in the United States market with other countries, particularly Ceylon. In July 1948 the United States lowered its import duty on desiccated coconut originating in countries other than the Philippines. Although the Philippines product had not been subject to duty for a number of years, and still is not, desiccated coconut from other sources had been subject to a substantial tariff which was reduced materially at the Geneva Conference on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The Philippine Mission to the Conference currently being held in Torquay, England, was urged not to open any negotiations that would involve tariff rates on desiccated coconut. About 97 percent of the Philippine exports of this product goes to the United States.

#### WHALE AND SPERM OIL PRICES EXPECTED TO BE HIGHER IN 1950-51

Whale and sperm oil prices in 1950-51 almost certainly will be higher than in 1949-50, according to William Kling, Assistant Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, London. This is primarily because world prices on fats and oils in general have risen sharply since the beginning of the Korean conflict and that recent quotations on whale and sperm oils, particularly the former, have been higher than they were several months ago.

Supplies of whale oil on the market in recent months have consisted entirely of summer production--for example, from whales caught off the West and East African coasts, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands.

Prices for whale oil, exaggerated somewhat by the seasonal scarcity recently have gone to as high as £110.11s. (\$309.54) per long ton for small lots purchased from Canada and Iceland. Earlier a company operating off Madagascar sold whale oil, comparable to the Antarctic product, at close to £100 (\$280) per ton. The bulk of the whale oil from the 1949-50 Antarctic whale catch was sold at about £80 (\$224) per ton.

Sperm oil, which only a few months ago was in surplus supply, has been in strong demand since the fighting in Korea started. All available supplies have been sold at from £55 to £60 (\$154 to \$168) per ton. This is not substantially different from the price of £57.10s (\$161) prevailing in May of this year.

Negotiations on prices to be paid for their 1951 output recently have been carried on between British whale oil producers and the British Ministry of Food. For 1949-50 production the agreed price was £80 (\$224) a ton. Although this price was lower than the £90 (\$252) agreed in the previous season, it was higher than had been expected prior to Britain's devaluation of the pound sterling in September 1949.



LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTSIRISH CATTLE AND SHEEP NUMBERS  
UP, HOGS AND POULTRY DOWN

Livestock numbers in Ireland on June 1, 1950, according to preliminary returns, showed an increase in cattle and sheep numbers and a decline in the number of hogs and poultry.

Total cattle numbers were reported to be almost 5 percent above those of June 1949 and the highest since 1922. The number of milk cows and heifers in calf were 1 percent larger than comparable 1949, but still 2 percent below June 1939. Yearlings and calves under 1 year also increased by 12 and 3 percent respectively. Sheep numbers in June 1950, although about 7 percent above the preceding year, were about three-fourths of prewar numbers.

The number of hogs, however, decreased 2 percent, in comparison with June 1949, and were almost 30 percent below the June 1939 level. The slight decline in hog numbers reflects the uncertainty of future feed supplies and export outlets. Poultry numbers, however, were 3 percent below June 1949, but 10 percent above June 1939.

IRELAND: Livestock numbers on June 1, 1950  
with comparisons

Classification	1939	1948	1949	1950 1/
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Cattle, total .....	4,057	3,921	4,127	4,324
Milk cows and heifers in calf..	1,344	1,262	1,300	1,317
Yearlings .....	927	742	804	2/ 914
Calves under 1 year .....	1,026	853	951	981
Other, 2 years and over .....	735	1,040	1,047	2/ 1,112
Bulls .....	25	24	25	3/
Hogs, total .....	931	457	675	664
Sheep, total .....	3,048	2,058	2,182	2,331
Poultry .....	19,551	20,790	22,077	21,415

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes bulls. 3/ Included with yearlings, and other cattle 2 years and over.

Compiled from official sources.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERCOTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS  
ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1950	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound	
					Spot quo- tation	Export and inter- mediate taxes
<u>Alexandria</u>		:Kantar				
Ashmouni, Good.....	10-5	: 99.05 lbs.	: Tallari	: 95.75	: 55.50	: 5.91
Ashmouni, FGF.....	"	: "	: "	: (not	: quoted)	
Karnak, Good.....	"	: "	: "	: 102.10	: 59.18	: 5.91
Karnak, FGF.....	"	: "	: "	: (not	: quoted)	
<u>Bombay</u>		:Candy				
Jarila, Fine.....	"	: 784 lbs.	: Rupee	: 770.00	: 20.50	: 5.32
Broach Vijay, Fine....	"	: "	: "	: 840.00	: 22.36	: 5.32
<u>Karachi</u>		:Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine...	10-4	: 82.28 lbs.	: "	: 117.00	: 42.90	: 4.62
289F Sind, SG, Fine...	"	: "	: "	: 119.00	: 43.63	: 4.62
289F Punjab, SG, Fine..	"	: "	: "	: 124.00	: 45.46	: 4.62
<u>Buenos Aires</u>		:Metric ton				
Type B.....	10-5	: 2204.6 lbs.	: Peso	: 4450.00	: 40.37	: 3.91
<u>Lima</u>		:Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2....	10-3	: 101.4 lbs.	: Sol	: 510.00	: 33.24	: 17.37
Tanguis, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: 480.00	: 31.28	: 15.37
Pima, Type 1.....	"	: "	: "	: 592.00	: 38.58	: 21.50
<u>Recife</u>		:Arroba				
Mata, Type 4.....	10-5	: 33.07 lbs.	: Cruzeiro	: 270.00	: 44.42	: 5.40
Sertao, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: 275.00	: 45.24	: 5.50
Sertao, Type 4.....	"	: "	: "	: 285.00	: 46.89	: 5.70
<u>Sao Paulo</u>						
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: 278.00	: 45.74	: 2-1/2% ad
<u>Torreon</u>		:Sp. quintal				: valorem
Middling, 15/16".....	"	: 101.4 lbs.	: Peso	: 330.00	: 37.65	: 4.22
<u>Houston-Galveston-New</u>						
Orleans av.Mid. 15/16"	"	:Pound	:Cent	: XXXXX	: 41.13	: ----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.



## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC EXPANDING COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The expansion of the Dominican Republic's cotton textile industry is expected to increase raw cotton imports considerably over the next few seasons, according to Harry R. Zerbel, American Vice-consul Ciudad Trujillo. The Republic's one mill was established in 1944 and has been consuming 300 to 675 bales annually. This mill plans to double its present capacity in the next few months. The recent rise in prices of United States fabrics has strengthened the local demand for domestically produced cloth and all available stocks of domestically produced cloth have been sold and the mill is reported to be now operating at capacity.

Two new mills are being projected. One company has already completed a factory building and has imported some machinery, but financial difficulties reportedly have prevented completion of plans to put the new mill into operation. The Dominican Government has let a contract for the construction of a third spinning and weaving mill which is expected eventually to produce finer fabrics than the coarse goods produced by the existing mill.

When these 2 new mills are completed, it is probable that raw cotton import requirements will rise sharply, possibly 3 or 4 times the present rate. Inasmuch as cotton-growing experiments are meeting with scant success, most of these new requirements must be met by imports.

Cotton production in the Dominican Republic has been from 250 to 350 bales the past few seasons. The principal difficulties encountered in expanding cotton production have been due to excessive and unseasonal rainfall, insect attacks, defects in cotton fiber produced, and the lack of capital necessary to finance trial production requiring several years of unprofitable efforts.

## GUATEMALA INCREASING COTTON PRODUCTION

Guatemala's cotton acreage continues to increase and a record crop of 6,000 bales is predicted for 1950-51 barring undue insect damage or storms, according to D.M. Crawford, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Guatemala City. Cotton is planted in Guatemala in June and July and harvested in November and December.

The Guatemalan Government's policy is to foster domestic cotton production with the hope of soon becoming self-sufficient in raw cotton. Guatemala has been importing approximately two-thirds of its cotton requirements in the past few years, but it is estimated that if the present rate of production increase continues Guatemala can supply its own raw cotton needs at the end of 2 more crop seasons.

The increase in cotton production the past few seasons has resulted largely from an expansion of cotton acreage on large mechanized plantations. About one-half of the cotton acreage is grown by large planters who generally have more than 400 acres and employ methods based on those in the United States as far as local conditions will permit.



There is a group of small planters in the coastal plain area but the small Indian planters in the highlands produce the larger share of the non-plantation cotton. The latter have been growing cotton for hundreds of years. Some of the production is from the perennial tree cotton and some from annual cotton which is planted in small patches surrounding the farm home. The Guatemalan Government apparently wishes to limit highland production and to concentrate on planting in lower elevations on the Pacific coastal plain.

Mechanization of cotton has proved feasible during the past 4 seasons. The government has extended financial and other aid to the planters in this area and if cotton continues to be financially attractive in relation to competing crops it is estimated cotton production will continue its gradual expansion over the next few years.

Guatemala has a well-developed cotton spinning industry consisting of 1 fairly large company and 7 moderate-sized concerns with possibly other smaller enterprises. Varying estimates have been made about spinning capacity but the most accurate appears to be around 43,000 spindles.

Guatemalan cotton mills turn out 2 main types of cotton materials. The most important is an unbleached muslin locally called "manta." This type of material has a thread count ranging from 80 to 120 threads per inch. Most of the manta is sold in undyed form, but a large percentage is dyed in bright, solid colors. A much smaller percentage of the cotton yarn is woven into drills for use in work clothing. Presently there are no facilities for making printed or stamped cotton materials in Guatemala, although plans are being made to produce these materials in about 6 months.

About 40 to 45 percent of the cotton yarn is utilized in the mills for weaving cloth and from 55 to 60 percent is sold to the Indians to be used on hand looms in the homes. In addition to cotton yarn purchased from the mills a certain quantity of yarn is still spun by hand in the homes. No estimates are available on the quantity of cotton used in the homes but over the last 2 decades, with the development of large commercial mills, carding and spinning of cotton in the homes has declined to probably less than 250 bales.

According to trade reports, cotton mill consumption has been declining for the past 2 seasons. Cotton consumption was reported at 15,500 bales in 1947-48, which had declined to 10,800 bales during the 1949-50 season. The decline in consumption may be accounted for by a number of factors including competition of imported textiles, accumulation of inventories, and smaller local demand due to increasing prices.

For a number of years most of the raw cotton consumed by Guatemalan mills was imported from neighboring El Salvador, with smaller quantities being supplied by Peru, Brazil and Mexico. Guatemala has secured very little cotton from the United States in the past few seasons and it will probably continue to purchase much of its requirements of imported cotton from El Salvador as long as prices there are competitive with the rest of the world.



WORLD COTTON STOCKS---(Continued from Page 341.)

latter figure, however, represents average mill requirements for only 4-1/2 months at the rate of consumption in 1949-50. Stocks in France and Italy represented about 5 months' requirements and in the other countries, between 3 and 4 months' requirements.

Stocks in Japan, estimated at 385,000 bales, were about equal to those of a year ago and sufficient for 3 to 3-1/2 months at the anticipated rate of consumption in 1950-51. In India, stocks estimated at 1,240,000 bales on July 31, 1950, were down by 220,000 bales from a year ago and sufficient to cover about 4-1/2 months' mill requirements. This is considerably below the normal level of stocks in India for this time of the year and below actual needs, in view of the fact that about two-thirds of mill requirements are drawn from the local crop which will not arrive on the market until near the end of 1950. Reported stocks in most of the other countries, both producing and importing, are approximately equal to those of a year ago which generally were at a minimum requirement level.

In summary, the stock position in most of the major-importing countries is slightly better than the minimum needed to keep the pipe lines full, except in the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and to a lesser extent, Western Germany, where some reduction in stocks in 1950-51 would not handicap mill operations. Old-crop stocks in the major-producing countries, except the United States and Egypt, are almost exhausted. Larger world stocks as estimated for the beginning of the current season offer partial relief of a short world supply this year, resulting from low world production in 1950-51. The increase in stocks, however, amounts to little more than one-third of the anticipated decrease in 1950-51 production, as compared with 1949-50.

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This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural developments approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon reports from U.S. Foreign Service officers in foreign countries.

CORRECTION

World cotton consumption for 1949-50 was estimated, because of typographical error, at 2.92 million bales in Foreign Crops and Markets of October 2, 1950. It should have read "29.2 million."

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L A T E   N E W S

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(Continued from Page 319)

The Textile Bureau of the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) announced on August 18, 1950 that clothing rationing would be abolished September 1, 1950. A ration coupon system has been in effect since April, 1942. The use of coupons, however, was temporarily suspended on April 1, 1950, so that in practice the abolition of clothing rationing had already taken place. Cotton goods were the only clothing materials still under rationing in April, and cotton goods now are the only clothing materials under official price controls. MITI will retain price controls on cotton goods.

In announcing the end of clothing rationing the Textile bureau advised the press that there would be a sufficient quantity of cotton and other textiles to meet domestic demand and that, since cotton yarn shipments for domestic needs are increasing, cotton textiles will appear in the market in abundance beginning in September.

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Strong export demand for Pakistan cotton resulted in sale of all old-crop surplus and about 300,000 bales (245,000 bales of 500 pounds gross) of the new crop before the new crop year began September 1. New-crop sales to that date were for October, November and December delivery and represent about one-third of the anticipated exportable surplus for 1950-51. Record prices ranging as high as 102.5 rupees per maund (37.4 cents a pound) prevailed for 7 weeks prior to September 1. The present price level varies between 41 and 44 U.S. cents (plus export taxes) for various types or varieties.

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Argentina has announced higher corn prices to producers for the crop now being planted. The marketing season begins April 1, 1951. The price for this crop was originally announced at the equivalent of \$1.59 per bushel in May, 1950. At the same rate of exchange the latest announced price would be \$1.82 per bushel. The increase is intended to encourage expansion of the acreage which has been at an unusually low level in recent years. The present rate contrasts with the price of \$1.21 per bushel for the crop harvested early in 1950.